

He has told in detail how he would approach bank and brokerage messengers and induce them to enter upon criminal careers by minimizing the chances of apprehension and enlarging upon the prospect of a rich life.

Sullivan, whose confession was forecast three weeks ago, has obtained an indefinite postponement of his trial, which was scheduled for early trial.

As his testimony will show when it is filed today in the United States District Court Sullivan told in the minutest detail how Wilam W. Easterday, alleged leader of the brokerage firm of Sullivan & Bowles, sent him to the bedroom of the Breton Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, on the night of October 11, 1919, that he might meet the two "Nickies," Arnsstein and Cohen, for the purpose of stolen bonds.

\$125,000 worth of stolen bonds, which Sullivan told he had obtained from Easterday personally had arranged with Arnsstein and Cohen to have them turn over to Sullivan and Bowles, who were to receive a bonus of 25 per cent on the market value. In an effort to "bury" these stocks, the firm of Sullivan & Bowles deposited them as collateral with other concerns and credited them to "dummy accounts."

In relation to Easterday's connection, Sullivan says in his confession: "He ran the whole thing in connection with the case, although criminal charges are hanging over him in the South. Indirectly Sullivan implicates a downtown lawyer in the original deal whereby he, Arnsstein, is asserted that Easterday told him this lawyer had advised making the appointment."

Sullivan testified before the Commissioner that he met "Nicky" Arnsstein at the New York Hotel, in Washington, on the night of October 14, thereby substantiating the statement made some time ago by Joseph Gluck that Arnsstein had gone to the New York Hotel to meet Sullivan.

"This statement is a blow at the testimony of Fannie Brice, 'Nicky's' actress wife, who told John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, that her husband had not gone to Washington."

Cash Given to Two "Nickies."

He also told of repeated meetings with the two "Nickies," at which he said he received money from them. Some of these were in Philadelphia, some in Boston and many on the way White Way. On one occasion, he said, he handed \$15,000 to Cohen, the sidekick, near Broadway near Eighty-third street. The accounts of Sullivan & Bowles indicated that Cohen had received \$162,076 under the name of "Wall."

On one occasion in a taxicab, he testified, Arnsstein said to him: "We can get one million, two million, five million." He was told, he said, that there was virtually no limit to the amount that they might dispose of. The sidekick, he testified, had been carefully instructed by his business partner, Arnsstein and Cohen, he said, declared themselves able to furnish "any amount" of stocks.

According to a prophecy emanating from a reliable source, about half a dozen persons are soon to plead guilty in Federal sessions to participation in wholesale bond thefts. Arrests are imminent in several cities as the Commissioner's stories told before the Commissioner. Several of those who have just testified are expected to appear before the May Grand Jury. A group of men who have been playing their trade in stolen securities between the large cities in the part of the country, and who have to date been laughing at the efforts of the police to capture them, are soon to be drawn into the trap.

All of this is the result of private investigation by lawyers for the downtown surety companies and private detectives employed by them. As far as the police and District Attorney are concerned, no appreciable headway has been reported on the bond theft case since "Nicky" Arnsstein's disappearance.

TURK NATIONALISTS SHIFT TO MARMORA

Mustapha Kemal Concentrates Against British.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—Mustapha Kemal, the Nationalist leader, apparently is relaxing his efforts on other fronts in order to concentrate his strength against the British and the Sultan's troops along the Sea of Marmora. The Nationalist front, to which many troops are being rushed from the direction of Angora, follows the line of Adazhar, Geve and Brusa.

The steps of Hadjin has been lifted. Bands have been called from Cilicia to assist against the anti-Nationalists and British.

Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, despatched to-day a steamship with four battalions of troops to Imdid (about seventy-five miles northeast of Brusa).

Nationalist propaganda is being directed chiefly against the British and the Greeks. The activity which Mustapha Kemal's forces are showing against the British in the region of Imdid is expected to continue throughout the peace parley, as it accentuates foreign occupation, and the Turkish troops apparently are willing to fight foreigners although disinclined to wage war against Turkey.

This propaganda has been strengthened by the actions of the British in occupying Mudania, the port of Brusa, on the Anatolian coast of the Sea of Marmora, which is taken to indicate that the British will support the Sultan's forces against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

D'ANNUNZIO LEADER OF A 'WORLD REVOLT'

Says His Example Is Followed by All Free Men.

PIUM, May 2.—"My example of defiance and rebellion is being followed by all free men, and it will continue until we conquer," said Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier, in a speech in which he referred to the San Remo conference and the status of Piura.

"Shame on the most idiotic arrogance of Lord Curzon (the British Foreign Secretary), D'Annunzio continued, "I glory in myself, and wish to be that famous irresponsible adventurer" that none dares to punish."

FRANCE MAY INDUCE GERMANS TO DISARM

Conference on Commercial Problems May End in Mutual Agreement.

MILITARY QUESTION UP

German Socialists Meet French in Equally Opposing Large Armed Force.

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At Spa, the French Minister of Commerce, is understood to have suggested that military questions be postponed before purely commercial problems are considered. The proposal is being considered with approval in German quarters where it is believed that a commercial treaty with France is not impossible once the military obstacle is removed.

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The Government and the National Assembly, the despatch adds, have agreed to postpone the Reichstag election for these regions and places immediately adjacent to them until the question of their nationality is decided. Meanwhile Deputies sent to the National Assembly by these districts will be considered Deputies of the Reichstag.

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WANT BLOCKADE LIFTED

Say Entente Must Deal With Soviet in Discussing State Debt Payments.

LONDON, May 2.—Russia's trade delegation at Copenhagen has decided to return to Russia owing to the reported refusal of Great Britain to admit Maxim Litvinoff to England and because no answer was received to its appeal to the San Remo conference that the trade negotiations be transferred to some other country, says a despatch to the Daily Herald (labor organ) from the Jewish capital.

A been experts attached to the delegation, the newspaper says, will probably be sent to London to organize offices of the central committee of the Russian cooperative societies and endeavor to place small orders.

One of the Soviet commissioners was quoted recently as saying that trade in any case was practically impossible until certain preliminary questions arising from the blockade were settled. But, he pointed out, the Entente had not authorized anybody to discuss these questions and the delegates were beginning to wonder whether the intention to trade had been abandoned and whether they would be obliged to return to Russia without accomplishing their purpose.

The commissioner said that the delegation was willing to negotiate regarding the old Russian State debt, but declared that as trade commissioners they did not have the power. If the Entente countries wished to discuss this subject, it was stated, they must abandon their refusal to enter into relations with the Soviet Government. The commissioner declared that neither the Soviet nor the British representatives who recently conferred with the commission had officially raised the question of the State debt.

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LOWDEN DARK HORSE IN INDIANA PRIMARY

Wood and Johnson Fight May Result in a Surprise.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Every one is agreed that the Presidential primary contest in this State on Tuesday is a "horse race" to use a timeworn political simile, with Major-Gen. Leonard Wood and Senator Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.), running neck and neck for a plurality vote. There is an apparent consensus that the result of the primary will be in doubt until the final precincts are heard from.

Gov. Frank C. Lowden of Illinois is generally conceded third place, although many observers believe that Senator Johnson cuts deeply enough into Gen. Wood's following the Illinois man may win first place. The Lowden partisans themselves, admit that this is a remote possibility. On the other hand, the claims made by Johnson in the northern part of the State are at Lowden's expense, being in a Lowden stronghold, Senator Warren G. Harding (Ohio) is admitted in fourth place. He got into the race late, and under difficulties, and while he has made a good impression the Hoosier voters for some reason failed to warm up to his candidacy. The fact that Gen. Wood gave him such a merry chase in his home State has had a decidedly adverse bearing on his standing in Indiana.

When the other candidates stepped into the arena they found Indiana pretty well settled on Wood, but they discovered also in the first few rounds of sparring that they could get under his guard, and this they proceeded to do. They began to hit and they are still hitting hard and telling blows, and if the general doesn't go down for some reason his organization is sturdy enough to weather the combined assault.

Senator Johnson is generally held to be the General's chief antagonist. Johnson's oratorical ability is winning him enormous crowds in his Indiana tour, a political quality that handicaps the General beyond measure.

CARRANZA 'PEACE' SCORND BY REBELS

Offer of Commission to Settle Viewed as a Trick.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A flat refusal of overtures of peace from Carranza has been made by the revolutionary Government of Sonora and affiliated Mexican states. Representatives of the Carranza Government announced to-day in Washington that the only basis of peace which the Mexican revolutionists will recognize will be the elimination of Carranza from position and power in Mexico.

The reply of the revolutionists is to the proposition put forward by Carranza, following a conference with some of his generals, who suggested his withdrawal from the Mexican Government. Carranza happens to listen to their suggestions, but made a counter proposition that he withdraw "his candidate" for the Presidency, Ignacio Bonillas, and appoint a commission to treat with the Sonora revolutionists.

The fact that the generals urged Carranza to withdraw is regarded as a grim confession of weakness of his Government. Interpretation placed upon this episode here is that it indicates Carranza's fall is imminent. The revolutionary agents say that the suggestion of Carranza is a compromise made by Bonillas and the appointment of a commission they looked upon as being a "Carranza," a new word that has come into existence in Mexico, meaning a political trick.

From revolutionary sources here it is learned that 6,000 men are marching upon Torreon from Chihuahua and it is expected this important strategic point will fall shortly. Carranza, it is claimed, has no forces to resist the attack which is preparing. Torreon is an important strategic point on the Mexican Central Railroad and its fall would mean the immediate capture of Monterrey, with control of the road leading to the Tampico oil fields and other important points.

Control of Torreon, it is acknowledged, would mean absolute control of all northern Mexico, including the oil fields, by the revolutionists and would leave Carranza nothing but the empty shell of Mexico city from which to combat the constantly increasing forces of the revolutionists.

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GOVERNOR FACES BIG LAW MAKING TASK

Begins To-day an Attack on Pile of Bills Passed to Him for Signature.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

Action on Some Measures Will Determine Issues in State Campaign.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 2.—Facing the most difficult task he has had to solve since he stepped into the front office in the State Capitol a year and a half ago, Governor Smith begins to-morrow the arduous work of trying to bring some sort of order out of the chaos left by the "brainstorm Legislature." Literally with his coat off, the Governor at nine o'clock to-morrow morning will plunge into the stacks of half digested bills and will not emerge until he has thrown out hundreds of proposed laws and added as many more to the statutes of this State.

Working always with the question of partisan advantage in view, the Republican Senate and Assembly have striven the Governor's way with pitfalls. He is trying to avoid them, but even his closest advisers admit the danger.

The political theory which appears to have dominated the Republican lawmakers in loading down the Governor with a mass of controversial bills was that he would be a candidate for reelection next fall. Then we will have to put up candidates at the primaries for the nomination of a State, Congressional and Legislative ticket. We will then be compelled to go into the election with might and main, and select our own men who will stand for our principles and for our ideas."

Statistical Analysis.

A statistical analysis of the primary voting shows the Berger influence in the La Follette victory more clearly than any other agency, and here you have it: There were 185,544 votes cast for Philipp and Thompson. Thompson received 117,537 and the Governor 67,907. The combined vote is 322,455 more than the vote for Philipp at the election in 1918, when he received 152,799. Seidel, the Socialist candidate, received 57,523. The difference between the primary vote of 1920 and the vote at the election in 1918 is in those 57,000 Socialist votes.

The primary Republican vote in 1920 is 24,361 more than Lenroot received when he ran for Senator in April, 1918. At that election Senator Lenroot received 46,288 more votes than were cast for Thompson in 1920. The combined vote for Thompson and Lenroot in the primary was 143,928, and Berger received 25,664 votes.

In the 1920 primary Philipp received about the same vote as did Thompson in the 1918 primary for Senator. But this year there were no Socialist candidates. Add the Berger vote of 1918 to the Thompson vote of that year and the result is 111,750, or within 3,847 of the vote for Thompson in 1920. Senator Lenroot took no part in the Wisconsin primaries; he had no part in the writing of the regular Republican ticket. He refused to run as a delegate at large on a slate endorsed by the winning popularity of Gov. Philipp and against a hybrid ticket sponsored by Socialists, La Follette irregulars and Way Democrats.

It appears to be a virtual certainty that Joseph E. Davies, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will be Lenroot's Democratic opponent for the Senate in November. Davies opposed Senator Lenroot two years ago. Either Victor Berger or his chief editorial writer, Oscar Ameringer, will be the Socialist candidate. James Thompson will be the La Follette candidate and of course Senator Lenroot will endeavor to succeed himself.

Senator La Follette will not figure in the contest at all. His health is failing and his most recent trip to the Mayo Hospital in Rochester has shown him that a major operation is imperative. His closest friends agree that just this alone will preclude his taking active control of Thompson's campaign, and without La Follette at his side Thompson loses much of his political effectiveness.

BITTER FIGHT FOR SPEAKER ASSURED

Fearon and Machold Factions Ready for Fray.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 2.—With the work of the last Legislature still far from completed, leaders of the Republican factions in the Assembly are lining up for a long and bitter contest for the Speakership of the body. Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Onondaga and H. Edmund Machold of St. Lawrence, are the rival candidates. As it now stands, the choice lies between them.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego will retire from the Assembly because a candidate for Governor. Simon L. Adler of Monroe, who has been majority leader for two years, naturally would be the leading candidate as logical successor to Mr. Sweet, but he is believed to be eliminated because he split with the majority on ousting the Socialists and because of the position he took on many questions. There has been growing dissatisfaction at his leadership.

Assemblyman Theodore Koppewitz, who might be considered a candidate for any honor the Assembly might bestow, is not being considered for the Speakership at present because of the stand he took on important questions during the session just finished.

Friends of both Fearon and Machold have started active campaigns in behalf of their candidates. Fearon, as chairman of the important Cities Committee and one of the Republican speakers on the floor, has placed himself in line for the Speakership. If not chosen for Speaker he probably will be majority leader in the next session. Machold is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, controlling the Assembly purse strings.

ELON H. HOOKER IN GOVERNORSHIP RACE

He Appeals for Support of Republican Voters.

Elon Huntington Hooker, president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company and former treasurer of the Progressive National Committee, who was born in Rochester and now is a resident of New York city, formally announced yesterday his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. Outlining the problems that confront the State as he sees them and suggesting what he believes can be done to meet them, Mr. Hooker in an address to the "Enrolled Republican Voters of the State of New York" said: "From to-morrow morning until the primary election I intend to devote my entire time to these problems and to welcome the opportunity to discuss their solution with bodies of our citizens. Upon the judgment of the majority of the Republican voters I rest my case, pledging my support to the candidates you nominate."

WASHINGTON IRVING named New Yorkers "Knickerbockers," in his famous old "Diederich